

May 7, 1979

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724
Vol. V, No. 9

In this issue . . .

NewsBriefs	2	Supreme Court Briefs	5
Supreme Court backs questioning witness without formal rights waiver.	3	Burden's Beat	5
1978 traffic death toll tops 50,000; speeding is blamed.	3	International News	6
Help is in sight for police execs in planning "rational" charts. . . .	3	Special LEN supplement: the literature of criminal justice	S1-28
Leasing facilities: an effective, economical way to run poolice training.	4	Jay Robert Nash On Crime.	7
		Reviews of new books.	7
		Current job openings in criminal justice	10
		Upcoming Events	11
		New police products	12

April showers on cops: surveillance, brutality & radar attacked

Federal rights panel probes brutality in Philadelphia

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights brought its road show to Philadelphia last month, opening two days of hearings to mixed reviews as Mayor Frank L. Rizzo denied that a pattern of police brutality exists in the city and an aide to the district attorney charged that he has been cut off from evidence he needs to prosecute brutality cases.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the panel released a 196-page preliminary report on April 14, two days before the hearings convened. Based on the findings of the commission's Pennsylvania advisory committee, the document charged Philadelphia police with a pattern of indiscriminate arrests, the use of unwarranted force, a lack of concern for the rights of minority youths and "a systematic abuse of investigative procedures regarding police accountability."

The first day of hearings was devoted to witnesses critical of the police. John Penrose, first assistant U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and L. George Parry, head of the local district attorney's police brutality unit, both indicated that internal police procedures for investigating complaints and punishing guilty officers were inadequate.

"I am convinced that the command levels [of the department] are not interested in prosecuting such cases," Penrose said. He added that he had secured Federal prison terms for six Philadelphia detectives accused of bearing a suspect in 1978, but that "to this day, no internal disciplinary proceeding has been taken against those men."

Describing the Philadelphia force as a "dinosaur that needs to be brought up to date," Parry contended that police officials have routinely refused his requests for access to the "homicide books" his office requires to prosecute officers accused of abuses. He further charged that the department had a "uniform policy" of forbidding officers under investigation to talk to lawyers on the district attorney's staff.

Parry noted that since its formation in January 1978, his unit had investigated approximately 300 brutality complaints, and that 70 police shootings occurred in Philadelphia last year, resulting in 35 to 40 civilian deaths. "The attitude of the hierarchy is that police brutality will be tolerated and is not really a bad thing," he said.

Testifying for an hour and fifteen minutes during the commission's second day of hearings, Mayor Rizzo declared that widespread police brutality "absolutely

does not exist" in his city. "As long as I'm police commissioner," he said, stopping to correct himself, "as long as I'm Mayor of Philadelphia, nobody, but nobody, will take advantage of a policeman doing his job."

Arguing that past brutality charges are mostly "media generated," Rizzo, who rose through the ranks to become police commissioner before winning the mayoralty, charged that reporters and editors "with few exceptions, are against the police because of personal philosophies. The bleeding hearts have control of the press."

Several other city officials also fired verbal salvos at the media, singling out the *Inquirer*, which won a 1978 Pulitzer Prize for its investigative articles on police brutality cases.

Philadelphia Police Commissioner Joseph O'Neil challenged the function of the committee, which is attempting to determine if any revisions in Federal law are needed to end alleged police civil rights abuses.

"The inference of these hearings is that we have a department that can do nothing right," the commissioner said. "I resent it. Look at the effect you're having on morale

Continued on Page 8

Coast-to-coast assaults on radar question device's reliability

Police use of moving radar came under attack on both coasts last month, as Dade County (Miami), Florida put the reliability of the electronic speed detectors on trial, and lawmakers in California killed a bill that would have allowed the state highway patrol to purchase its first radar units.

The California legislation, which was introduced before the State Assembly's Transportation Committee on April 17, seemed to soft-pedal the issue, resolving that the patrol would have to seek funding from "other than state sources" to purchase the radar devices, and noting that the systems would have to be used as part of the department's "in-view moving patrol policy."

But the restrictions apparently did not appease the critics of radar in the state. Upon returning from the committee's final hearing on the bill on April 24, a spokesman for the California Highway Patrol told Law Enforcement News that the measure was "dead, voted down, finished."

The spokesman explained that although the measure was backed by 46 of the state's 56 counties, the transportation panel marked it for "interim study," which he described as "one step above a kill."

Asked what primary arguments opponents to the measure had used to defeat

the bill, the spokesman replied "It was sort of more an emotional than a logical issue. Several members of the transportation committee just don't like radar."

Noting that the reliability of the device had been brought into question, the official said that the patrol's current technique of "pacing" speeders could similarly be attacked. "Any device can be confused," he observed. "Our speedometers [can be] erroneous too. But you don't say that a pacing arrest is improper because your speedometer is wrong. You know how to adjust for it."

Several weeks ago the patrol treated legislators to a demonstration of the effectiveness of units produced by two well-known manufacturers. The spokesman noted that both devices "performed flawlessly" in a series of "typical enforcement-type tests."

Radar units have been known to malfunction when they encounter electrical interference from such things as a balky automobile engine fan or a radio transmitter that is tuned to a similar frequency, but the patrol spokesman contended that such problems are "easily overcome."

"We realize that the machine can err in certain circumstances," he said. "The im-

Continued on Page 12

Quakers charge police still play peek-a-boo; urge citizen action to curb 'political spying'

The activities branch of the Quaker religious organization has called for a citizen "initiative" against alleged police intelligence abuse, charging last month that "police surveillance and record keeping for political reasons" continues to exist in America "on a vast scale."

In a 153-page report released on April 16, the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) detailed the findings of a three-and-a-half year study which focused on police intelligence divisions in Seattle, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Jackson, Mississippi.

Based on information obtained in lawsuits and Freedom of Information Act requests, the document traces past incidents of alleged intelligence abuses in the above cities, contending that government action has done little to curb such activities.

"Local, state and Federal agencies, joined by private and quasi-private groups, coordinate their surveillance and share information, misinformation, and opinion,"

the report stated. "This 'intelligence' activity remains largely uncontrolled, and poses a grave threat to constitutional rights of freedom of expression, due process and privacy."

According to the study, AFSC formed a Coalition on Government Spying in Seattle two years ago, which "has made major progress in exposing political surveillance by local police." The coalition charged that the city's Police Intelligence Unit had, among other abuses, illegally tailed an AFSC employee who was attempting to open construction unions to blacks, opened a file on a person because political posters were spotted in the back of his car, and had kept tabs on a meeting of a minority community group.

"It is difficult to assess which practices of the intelligence unit are most damning," the report declared. "Even beyond the collection of information on political activities, the documents show that local police sometimes disseminated false information

about citizens, failed to verify the accuracy of informant reports, and were unable to distinguish between political advocacy and threats to public safety."

Public pressure resulting from AFSC findings prompted the Seattle City Council to draft an ordinance that restricts the type of data which police can gather and store. The report noted that the coalition will monitor the law to "ensure its proper implementation."

In Los Angeles, AFSC joined with other national and local groups in 1977 to form the Citizens' Commission on Police Repression (CCOPR). The commission's first major action came the following year when an LAPD videotape and photography crew were spotted at a City Council meeting which was attended by anti-nuclear activists.

The city's Police Commission explained that the department had been informed that a violent disruption was planned for

Continued on Page 8

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

Body identification center opened to serve local police

Noting that an estimated 20,000 corpses remain unidentified each year in the United States, a highly regarded physical anthropologist last month helped found a Center for Human Identification at Colorado State University.

Stepping into his new role as director of the facility on April 20, Dr. Michael Charney declared that the center would act in a scientific advisory capacity to law enforcement agencies faced with unusual problems in the identification of human remains.

"Body identification in this country is in a chaotic state," he said, "It's a disaster because we have no rules — no regulations whatsoever — about it."

In addition to deploring the dearth of Federal and state laws that define who should do what when a corpse's identity is in doubt, the CSU professor cited a gen-

would work to explode the myths surrounding body identification. "There are no 'Queezy's' in this job," he said. Coroners and medical examiners "have no real authority" and few are "qualified to work in this area."

"It is important for law enforcement officials to know that they should retain their authority in situations involving unidentified bodies because there are experts, when needed, behind them," Chamey stated. "They don't need me all the time; they don't need anybody else all the time. But we are there when they do need us."

Noting that the center will be self-supporting through charges to users, he said that his staff "will respond, upon request, to assist the local authorities, not to supercede them."

The center can be reached through the SCU Police Department by phoning (303) 491-6425. Its teletype code is ORI/CO-0350500.

Williams and Murphy call for standards against corruption

Three of America's more outspoken law enforcement leaders analyzed the issue of police corruption last month, with two citing the need for self-imposed standards in policing, and one indicating that the issue has been overblown.

Speaking before a meeting of police administrators in New Orleans, Hubert Williams, president of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), Police Foundation president Patrick V. Murphy and IACP executive director Glen D. King offered somewhat differing approaches to the problem. The meeting was part of a three-day workshop entitled "Police Corruption and Techniques for Maintaining Integrity," which was sponsored by New York's John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Williams, who heads the Newark Police Department, noted that police corruption would continue to be troublesome as long as the police community fails to establish professional organizations that could exercise sanctions over members who do not meet minimum standards.

Legal and medical associations can prevent their members from practicing their professions, he said, but police associations have generally been protective in nature, usually coming into existence because of a need to protect police rights or to exert influence. He called for the creation of associations that could accredit law enforcement agencies that meet professional standards.

Murphy, who was commissioner of the New York City Police Department during the Knapp Commission hearings on corruption, declared that the problem of police bribe-taking would not be mitigated until there was a general upgrading of police policies, standards, and salaries. However, he added that such upgrading will not take place until smaller American police departments face the issue of consolidation.

"I look to police chiefs and put a great deal of stock into what they contribute," Murphy said. But he went on to accuse the IACP of being dominated by small department chiefs, noting that the association could not provide the leadership expected of a major professional organization.

In his presentation King defended the chief's group by pointing to the many workshop and training programs that it sponsors. He stated that building organizational and managerial competency was the only way to fight corruption.

King explained that the IACP does not oppose the concept of consolidation but is against the merger of small police departments in jurisdictions that wish to retain their community forces. He went on to deny the existence of widespread police corruption throughout the country.

Other speakers who participated in the April 18-20 workshop were New Orleans Police Superintendent James C. Parsons, former Boston police commissioner Robert di Grazia, and a prominent figure in the Knapp Commission hearings, David Durk.

NBS manual sheds light on emergency warning blinkers

The latest technological advances in emergency vehicle warning lights are illuminated in a new National Bureau of Standards publication which is designed to provide law enforcement executives with an overview of the entire range of things that go blink in the night.

Sponsored by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the 167-page guide considers both practical and theoretical aspects of emergency lighting devices. "Some readers will probably use it as a reference source, browsing through selected chapters," an NBS announcement stated. "At the other extreme, those with a requirement for detailed technical knowledge of the subject,

such as engineering consultants to large police departments, may find it helpful to read the entire document through, from beginning to end."

The first part of the report examines the types of lights that are currently available and discusses the basis on which the lighting configurations are chosen. Part II delves into more technical matters, presenting background material on the perception of signals from warning lights and introducing the concept of conspicuity.

In its final section, the guide reviews the factors that make signals more or less conspicuous, the methods for measuring conspicuity, and the relations of perceptual and physical measures to lighting performance standards.

Entitled *Emergency Vehicle Warning Lights State of the Art*, the publication was prepared by the NBS Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and is available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Per copy price is \$3.50 postpaid under order number 003-003-01901-1.

NYCPD suspends its u-drive policy for middle managers

The New York City experiment which placed a number of NYCPD sergeants and lieutenants in one man patrol cars was suspended last month after two supervisory police unions filed a court suit against the practice.

A police spokesman indicated to the *New York Times* that the department gave the middle managers their officer/drivers back under the advice of the city's Corporation Counsel.

The legal action by the Sergeants Benevolent Association charges that the solo supervisory patrols violate union contracts, and that the practice is unsafe.



Anthropologist Dr. Michael Charney

eral lack of knowledge among law enforcement officials in regard to what can be done to properly link a name with a body.

"The center is where education, training and research will zero in on the problems of identification," he said, adding that the facility will serve as a clearinghouse for information on experts in the forensic sciences who would be able to assist a police agency in body identification when routine methods prove inadequate.

The facility will offer a full range of forensic services, the anthropologist noted, pointing out that his staff includes a pathologist, an odontologist, an archeologist and an entomologist, who are backed by the facilities of the CSU Police Department and "the entire scientific community at the university."

According to a CSU announcement, Charney has "vast experience" in the area of facial restoration, which involves making a mock-up of a corpse's face by using a cast of his skull. The exacting technique is usually used only as a last resort in identifying an unknown individual.

Charney indicated that the CSU center

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call (212) 489-3592.

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Career cons' crime habits are detailed

Supporting the findings of past research on habitual criminals, an LEAA-funded report revealed last month that individuals arrested for burglary, robbery and larceny have about a 60 percent chance of being re-arrested for other crimes once they are back out on the street.

Based on a study conducted by the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW), the report is designed to define factors that lead to repeat offenses, so that law enforcement officials can better identify career criminals for inclusion in special programs.

INSLAW President William Hamilton noted that "everybody" is attempting to lower the crime rate by taking the habitual offenders out of circulation. "What this study shows is that if the career criminal programs are to be effective, there has to be a research base on how to target for the recidivist group," he said. "The study shows there are some clues you can use to identify such defendants, including how recent their crimes are, the number of crimes, the use of hard drugs, and the age of the defendant."

Completed as part of INSLAW's \$1.5 million, four-year research program, the study utilized information from the project's Washington, D.C. data base, which in this instance was composed of 4,703 adults arrested for serious misdemeanors or felonies from January 1971 through August 1975. During that period, the survey sample accounted for a total of 11,052 arrests.

According to the report, a relatively small segment of the defendants were involved in a large proportion of arrests. About 30 percent of the individuals in the sample were arrested two or more times, accounting for 56 percent of the total arrests, while about one-fourth of the total arrests involved only 7 percent of the defendants.

Habitual criminals do not commit the same crime out of habit, the report noted, discrediting the concept of professional burglars or robbers.

Instead, the researchers said, repeaters displayed a tendency to switch crimes, alternating between felonies and misdemeanors. "This suggests that career criminal programs that target only persons arrested for a felony may be missing many serious repeat offenders," the study stated.

Anti-recidivism programs should also give special attention to younger offenders, according to the study's findings that two-thirds of the habitual criminals were under 30 years of age, and 31 percent were 20 to 24 years old.

The report pointed out that law enforcement officials should be given access to juvenile records to help identify repeat offenders and place them in special programs at an early age. Under most present laws, juvenile arrest records are sealed once a person reaches the age of 18. At that point, a former juvenile offender can establish a criminal career as an adult with a clean slate.

Commenting on the local implications of the study, Hamilton said that D.C. officials now have a better picture of the type of clues which can pinpoint a habitual criminal. The study recommended that additional research be conducted to lower the repeat offender rate.

Last October, LEAA awarded a \$2 million grant to New York State to help prosecutors identify, investigate and prosecute career criminals.

Supreme Court affirms police right to question suspects without need for written Miranda waiver

In a 5-to-3 decision, the Supreme Court ruled last month that police may question a suspect who is willing to talk, even if he has not expressly relinquished his right to counsel, as long as he has been advised of his rights.

According to the *New York Times*, the Court's decision affirmed numerous rulings by lower courts which had held that a defendant's failure to sign a written waiver form does not necessarily make his incriminating statements inadmissible at trial.

The ruling is expected to have little effect on the manner in which police in most states conduct interrogations. Judiciaries in 17 states and United States Courts of Appeals in 10 of 11 circuits have considered the question of whether a suspect must waive his rights by following a set formula. All except one state court ruled that an explicit release form is not required, since a prosecutor is entitled to demonstrate from a "totality of the cir-

cumstances" that a defendant knowingly relinquished his rights to talk to the police.

Only the Supreme Court of North Carolina had ruled otherwise, ordering a new trial for a man convicted of kidnapping and robbery on the ground that his refusal to sign a "waiver of rights" form meant that his interrogation by FBI agents was legally invalid.

The case, *North Carolina v. Butler*, formed the basis for last month's Supreme Court decision in which the majority held that "an express written or oral statement of waiver of the right to remain silent or of the right to counsel is usually strong proof of the validity of that waiver, but is not inevitably either necessary or sufficient to establish waiver."

Butler had been issued the Miranda warning both verbally and on a printed form, entitled "Your Rights." The suspect told the agents, however, "I will talk to you but I am not signing any form."

In its petition to the Supreme Court, the state argued that Butler's words constituted a valid waiver. The Justice Department joined in a friend of the court brief, noting that "the unyielding waiver rule adopted by the court below would unduly hamper proper police investigative work and would upset the balance struck by Miranda between the protection of Fifth Amendment right and the reasonable needs of law enforcement."

Writing for the majority, Justice Potter Stewart maintained that the issue was "not one of form," but revolved around whether a suspect "knowingly and voluntarily" relinquished his rights as established by the Miranda decision in 1966. That ruling, which is virtually untouched by the recent decision, did not define what form a defendant's waiver of rights must take.

"This is not the first criminal case to question whether a defendant waived his

Continued on Page 8

Death on the highway called 'epidemic' by DoT; last year's fatality rate is worst since 1974

The nation's traffic death toll for 1978 broke the 50,000 barrier for the first time since the imposition of the 55 mph speed limit in 1974, and the Department of Transportation blamed the upward spiral primarily on a perceived increase in speeding.

In releasing the year-end figures, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration director Joan Claybrook noted that while the average speed of all automobiles is down six miles per hour from the early 1960's, it is still about 58 mph and appears to be rising.

Apparently, the acceleration of the speeding rate is not due to a lack of involvement on the part of the nation's law enforcement agencies. The NHTSA head pointed out that police citations for speeding have tripled since the national speed limit was enacted five years ago.

A separate Transportation Department study, which was outlined by Claybrook,

revealed that motorists in the West and Southwest paid a high price for their speeding excesses. The two sections had a 28 percent increase in their combined highway fatality rate between 1975 and 1978, compared to a 10 percent increase in the Midwest, a 7 percent rise in the Southeast, and no change in the Northeast.

Commenting on another possible cause for the rising death toll, mandatory helmet laws for motorcyclists. The figures showed that motorcycle fatalities have increased 41 percent since 1975.

"People are dying on the nation's highways in epidemic proportions," Claybrook said. "We have already recorded an increase of more than 16 percent in the first two months of 1979" compared to the same period last year.

While Claybrook acknowledged that the growing number of motorcycles and light trucks has contributed to higher fatality rates, she emphasized that apparent viola-

tion of the national speed limit pushed up the rate of accidents, deaths and injuries involving all types of vehicles, including passenger cars.

"These statistics make it obvious that we need far greater compliance with the 55 mph speed limit because it not only saves lives but also makes a significant contribution to President Carter's energy conservation program," the safety director said.

If all motorists drove within the national limit, she predicted, approximately 5 billion gallons of the 100 billion gallons of fuel used annually by American drivers could be saved.

The Federal government is ready to give the 55 mph restriction some added bite. By fiscal year 1983, each state will have to attain a 70 percent compliance level with the limit or face losing its Federal highway funding. Officials hope that the move will help ease the escalation in traffic fatalities

Continued on Page 5

Scheduling expert says police could do better in setting duty charts to ease officer stress

Many of the nation's police departments have learned to live with poor work schedules for their personnel because most have "tremendous difficulty" in attempting to design more rational duty charts, according to the head of The Institute for Public Program Analysis (TIPPA).

Responding to a recent Law Enforcement News article which contended that arbitrarily imposed rotational shifts place increased psychological and physical stress on police officers, Nelson B. Heller, executive director of TIPPA, indicated that his organization is working to assist agencies in developing improved schedules.

"The task seems simple enough at first," he said, "but after eleven years of research I can tell you that when you add up labor contract restrictions, fringe benefit policies, department regulations on use (or absence) of shift or days off rotations, fixed numbers of officers staffing each service area, and the personal preferences of the employees involved, you have a really complicated problem on your hands."

TIPPA is distributing a 368-page hand-

book, entitled "Methods for Assigning Employees' Work Shifts and Days Off," to help police administrators deal with the complexities of drafting viable duty charts. Published last August under a Federally-funded project administered by TIPPA and the Southwest Innovation Group, the manual is available free of charge while the supply lasts, Heller noted.

"The book gives a complete explanation of how work schedules can be designed by hand using only high school-level arithmetic," he said. "Coverage includes computation of the number of officers needed to staff a given number of on-duty positions around the clock, how to select the right type of work schedules, how to design the three most commonly used types of work schedules, and how to estimate annual overtime costs."

Developed after extensive field testing in six southern California cities, the manual's scheduling techniques are based on conventional theories that have been used for years by police, fire and other round-the-clock service agencies.

"Often in the past, however, scheduling for these services has been a hit-or-miss proposition with little documentation on the underlying principles or procedures for designing schedules to satisfy different constraints," the guide states. "What is new is the comprehensive and flexible schedule design technology presented in this handbook."

Stressing the impact which duty charts have on a department's productivity and cost effectiveness, the manual notes that work schedules affect "virtually every agency employee," and thus have a bearing on labor costs, which are generally the largest budget item for public agencies.

"A poorly-designed schedule may contribute to fatigue and boredom on the attendant problems of absenteeism and lower productivity," the handbook said, pointing to such common scheduling inadequacies as long assignments on the same shift, inadequate time off between shift changes, long periods of consecutive work days, and few weekends off.

Continued on Page 4

Leasing classrooms could lower police training costs

By BRIAN N. NAGLE

It is universally recognized that law enforcement personnel must be properly trained. That the agencies and governmental bodies that employ people to perform law enforcement duties have legal, as well as a moral obligation to insure that these workers are properly trained is no less obvious. The real issue, however, is how to provide sufficient training in a time of fiscal belt-tightening.

In order to provide proper training, adequate facilities that will meet the needs of the training program must be provided, but new construction or the purchase of facilities is often beyond the financial reach of most criminal justice agencies. Thus, because of funding limitations, ownership of adequate training facilities is often not possible. As a result, training programs are frequently conducted in facilities that do not reflect the program's needs. Police personnel frequently find themselves receiving training in makeshift, "temporary" facilities.

Nonetheless, it is possible to obtain adequate facilities without major investment by leasing space from local colleges. Many college administrators are quite agreeable to an arrangement of this type because they too are faced with fiscal difficulties. In recent years, many schools have experi-

enced declining student enrollments and the administrators of these colleges find that their facilities are not being fully utilized, while the cost of maintaining and operating the physical plant is skyrocketing. College officials who find themselves in this position are often willing to lease a portion of their facilities to help offset these rising costs.

Most college campuses are ideally suited to meeting the training needs of criminal justice personnel. Classrooms, housing, auditoriums, gymnasiums and library facilities are available, as are equipment, teaching aids, and various support services that are needed for training. Highly specialized teaching talent (including chemists, forensic scientists, and sociologists) can be drawn from the college staff. In most cases these are resources that could not be provided on an independent basis by the training agency.

A leasing arrangement whereby some of the same resources are shared by the college and the training agency offers both parties many advantages. In most cases, the college has food service capabilities that can accommodate the additional personnel from a tenant's training program, and it is often found that the unit cost of feeding students can be lowered by increasing the number of people who use the food ser-

vices. In many parts of the country, criminal justice training agencies require housing for their students. If college dormitory facilities are not completely occupied, the college can lease vacant residential space to the training agency and thereby reduce the unit cost of housing each student.

A college can derive several benefits by leasing facilities to criminal justice training agencies: it can provide revenue for the college, allow the college or university to retain ownership and control of the facility, reduce the unit cost of feeding and housing students, and provide an opportunity for encouraging personnel being trained to enroll in regular college classes, thereby increasing overall enrollment.

Leasing facilities from a college also has several advantages for the training agencies. Some of the benefits which accrue to the lessee are that the tenant does not have to invest large sums of money in land and buildings, and, furthermore, a lease encourages change, expansion, and experimentation. Facilities can be quickly acquired without construction delays, and the requisite insurance and maintenance costs are likely to be less than if the facilities are owned (in the event that such costs are shared). Finally, it is no problem to dispose of land and structures when they are no longer needed.

Conducting the training program should, of course, be the responsibility of the criminal justice agency. It is essential that the college not have control of the training program. A tenant/landlord relationship should prevail, the terms of which to be stated in writing. The lease should contain all the essential features of a traditional lease. If an entire building, floor or area is not being leased on a full-time, exclusive basis, the hours and extent of tenant use should be specified in the lease. The contract should clearly state who will take responsibility for maintenance, repair, utility and tax costs. The lease should also specify the tenant's library privileges, gymnasium privileges, access to food service, as well as the use of and access to other campus facilities.

If the training program finds it desirable to use some of the college's equipment, a separate lease should be drawn. The equipment lease should state the exact pieces of equipment that will be granted to the

lessee, and the circumstances under which the equipment may be used. The responsibility for repair and maintenance of equipment covered in the lease should also be stated specifically.

Prior to preliminary inquiries with college representatives, a police administrator should first determine what specific components will be needed to properly conduct the program. A close analysis of the program and the population to be trained should be undertaken in order to determine such variables as the number of courses that will be conducted, the number of hours of each course, the size of each group to be trained, and the tentative dates and times it is most desirable to conduct training sessions.

Further, it will also be necessary to ascertain the number of trainees that will have to be provided with housing, and the number of students that will use food and other college services.

A review of the overall training curriculum, individual course outlines and tentative class schedule should provide the administrator with enough data to estimate various facility components needed to conduct the program. Once facility requirements have been determined, preliminary inquiries can be made regarding the specific areas or components to be leased from the college.

In determining a fair rent for leasing the facilities, supply and demand of similar space may be misleading. The administrators of both the college and the criminal justice agency must realize that each is limited in selection. A college cannot lease its facilities indiscriminately, but must find a tenant whose activities will blend with the college environment. Similarly, representatives of the training programs must also realize that few facilities will serve them as well as a college campus.

Careful negotiation of a lease may provide the police agency with facilities that will enable training to be conducted both effectively and economically. The administrator interested in providing adequate training facilities within a limited annual budget can short-circuit a number of fiscal headaches — and, indeed, promote valuable relations between the agency and the educational institution — by exploring such leasing situations.

Improved scheduling methods utilize low-cost electronics

Continued from Page 3

In spite of a duty chart's "apparent" impact on an agency's costs and productivity, the guide observes, many administrators have been reluctant to improve their scheduling strategies for several reasons.

"Uncertainty of the impact of new schedules and of the cost of designing them, a sense of 'that's the way it has always been,' and the general sensitivity of employers and employees to changes in schedule properties, all reinforce the resistance to change," the handbook stated.

But the manual's authors, Richard A. Kolde, William W. Stenzel, Allen D. Gill, and Heller, pointed out that other obstacles often stand in the way of streamlining duty charts. They noted that an agency may be unaware of the benefits of alternative scheduling methods or may lack the technical know-how to implement such a change because "there are few opportunities for agencies which have designed successful schedules to share their experience with similar agencies in other communities."

Apparently, TIPPA is working to fill the information gap, aided by recent breakthroughs in personal electronics. The St. Louis-based organization has developed systems that utilize inexpensive personal

calculators and home micro-computers to create duty schedules.

In addition, TIPPA has been conducting training programs for the past few years to bring managers up to date with the latest techniques in both electronic and manual scheduling. Heller noted that the next session will be held in St. Louis on October 22-27.

For further information about the seminar or to request a copy of the work schedule handbook, write: Allen D. Gill, Registrar, 230 South Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO 63105. Telephone: (314) 862-8272.

Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas dealing with the improvement of the criminal justice system, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to Public Forum, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

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Police people & places

Nick F. Stames, the special agent in charge of the FBI's Washington, D.C. field office, took command of the bureau's identification division last month, replacing Robert E. Kent, who retired March 23. The 44-year old agent's promotion to assistant director marks the pinnacle of a bureau career which Stames began 27 years ago as a teenage fingerprint clerk. A native of New York City, Stames served in the New York, Miami, and Tampa field offices, and was a prime mover in the FBI's "sting" operations.

C. Roy McKinnon, head of the bureau's San Francisco office, will succeed Stames as chief of the Washington, D.C. office. A 25-year career agent who has worked in numerous field offices, McKinnon, 48, will command the bureau's third largest regional force.

The National Burglar and Fire Alarm Association (NBFAA) recently made several key changes on its executive board,

electing Al Reynolds as president, George Smith III as secretary and William Koch as treasurer. Reynolds, who had served as the group's treasurer for the past two years, is credited with leading the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Corporation into the alarm security field, and is currently manager of 3M's Alarm Services Department. Smith serves as president of Smith Alarm Systems in Dallas, and Koch holds the same position for Certified Alarm and Signal Company in Toledo.

Robert C. (Bob) Goodwin retired as director of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification last month, capping a 22-year career with the bureau which saw him become the first person ever promoted from the ranks to head the agency. The 56-year-old ballistic and polygraph expert established the first firearms test lab in Tennessee, and is credited with testifying in over 300 firearms cases in 79 different criminal courts.

Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELIOKIN

Prior to ushering in the final oral argument session for the 1978-79 term, which was held during the last two weeks of April, the Supreme Court delivered a full text plenary decision in a case involving bribery of an Internal Revenue Service agent. The Court allowed for admission as evidence tape recordings made in violation of the agency's rules and without the knowledge of the defendant. Also banded down from the Court was a lengthy, insightful in-chambers opinion, written by Justice Rehnquist, which stayed the execution of a convicted murderer in order to give the Supreme Court an opportunity to evaluate the standing of the convict's mother to file an appeal. Reviewed below are the plenary and in-chamber opinions.

Exclusion of Evidence

Tape-recorded evidence secured in violation of an Internal Revenue Service administrative regulation is not subject to exclusion at a taxpayer's criminal trial on charges of bribery of an IRS agent, according to a 7-to-2 Supreme Court decision last month.

The majority of the Court reasoned that the evidence, which was obtained as a result of a "consensual electronic surveillance" (actually an agent wired for sound), is constitutionally admissible. Justice Stevens' majority opinion also noted that Congress has never legislated any laws which specifically forbid government agents from recording conversations involving the agent as a participant. This case arose because Internal Revenue Service regulations specifically prohibit "consensual electronic surveillance" unless prior authorization is obtained.

In the spring of 1974, an Internal Revenue Service agent met with the defendant and his wife in connection with a 1971 income tax audit. When the wife left the meeting, the husband offered the agent \$500 as a "personal settlement," in order to secure a "favorable resolution." The agent reported the offer to his superiors, prepared an affidavit, and in conformance with IRS guidelines filed a request for authorization to use electronic equipment to monitor non-telephone conversations.

The audit lasted into January 1975, during which time the agent each month filed the necessary documents for non-telephone conversation surveillance. At a meeting held on January 27, 1975, which was not recorded, the offer was again made with an offer for an additional \$500 dollars to be paid when the case was closed. Three days later the agent set up a meeting to receive the first payment.

As soon as the meeting date was established, the regional inspector in San Francisco telephoned the director of internal security in Washington and obtained emergency approval for the use of electronic equipment to monitor the payoff. Having obtained the go-ahead from superiors, the agent, in conformance with IRS regulations, made a written request to the Department of Justice for authority to monitor face-to-face conversations for a period of 30 days. According to Internal Revenue Service guidelines, electronic surveillance may not be initiated until the Justice Department grants approval.

The meeting with the defendant was scheduled for the next day and the agent, wearing a concealed radio transmitter

which allowed other agents to record the conversation, attended and received the first \$500. The following week the defendant, in a recorded conversation, repeated his promise to pay \$500 when the case was completed and offered an additional \$2,000 to settle matters arising out of 1973 and 1974 income tax returns.

Authorization from the Justice Department to commence surveillance arrived on February 11. At his trial on charges of bribery of a Federal agent, the defendant moved to suppress the tape recordings on the grounds that, according to IRS regulations, the agent did not have approval to monitor a conversation during which money changed hands. The district court granted the motion and the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit affirmed part of the decision.

Rejecting the decisions of the lower court, the Supreme Court majority noted that "the respondent's conversations were monitored without the approval of the Department of Justice" but this does not "even arguably amount to a denial of equal protection," under the law.

Differentiating between surveillance cases arising out of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which are thoroughly regulated, the Court held that "Federal statutes impose no restrictions on recording a conversation with the consent of one of the conversants." In addition, the Court cited *Lopez v. United States*, 373 U.S. 427, and concluded that the risk that the defendant took when he made his offer to the IRS agent "fairly included the risk that the offer would be accurately reported in court, whether by faultless memory or mechanical recording."

Also acknowledged by the Court was the possibility that a "rigid application of an exclusionary rule to every regulatory violation could have a serious deterrent impact on the formulation of additional standards to govern prosecutorial and police procedures."

Dissenting from the view that the exclusionary rule should not be used to remedy violations of administrative rules, Justices Marshall and Brennan concluded that the "Court's decision must inevitably erode respect for law among those charged with its administration." (*United States v. Caceres*, No. 76-1309, opinion announced April 2, 1979.)

Stay of Execution

During the first few years of its existence the Supreme Court did not have meeting facilities. In order to review cases the justices literally rode the circuits. The first Chief Justice, John Jay, in order to escape the circuit-riding and the Chief Justiceship, spent an entire year of his judicial tenure on a diplomatic mission in England, and twice sought the governorship of New York for which he left the Court.

Despite Chief Justice Jay's strong dislike for circuit-riding, the Court continued in such a fashion until meeting space was located in a building in what is now downtown New York. Consistent with the Court's strong ties to its past, there was reluctance to abolishing the circuit-riding concept. As a symbolic tribute to the old way, each justice in the modern Court, in addition to his other duties, sits as a circuit

Continued on Page 8

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Who will pay the price for new prison construction?

With a few notable exceptions, Federal and state prisons are in a state of crisis. Most are overcrowded — some seriously so, with two or three inmates jammed into one-man cells and others bunking in corridors and shower rooms. Some states have housed prisoners in mobile homes, warehouses and even tents. As might be expected, prison violence is widespread, unrest and riots are constant threats, and racial tension is often high.

Furthermore, the picture is getting worse. Following the startling rise in the crime rate during the 70's, the prison population skyrocketed. The American Correctional Association reports that as of September 1, 1978, Federal and state correctional institutions held 286,830 persons, or 44 percent more than in 1970. (The rate of increase is slowing, however. The ACA says the prison population rose only 1 percent last year.) Public clamor continues unabated for more and longer prison terms, especially for violent offenders.

So where do we go from here? The U.S. Bureau of Prisons proposed a \$67.5 million prison building program for last year. Many state correctional authorities have similarly ambitious plans for new construction. All told, more than 900 institutions are on the drawing boards or under consideration. With construction costs running at \$30,000 to \$50,000 per cell, the potential price tag staggers the imagination.

What can we do but pay the bill, prison authorities argue, as long as the courts are sending us more prisoners for longer stays and at the same time demanding better conditions for them? If we have more cells, the argument continues, we can eliminate overcrowding and perhaps even close the oldest institutions, some of which were built in the 19th century.

Reformers say the solution lies not in more cells but in more careful selection of those who will occupy them. Their view is that as little as 15 percent of the present prison population is made up of offenders who are truly dangerous to society. Groups such as the National Moratorium on Prison Construction and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency have urged alternative ways of handling many offenders.

In calling for an end to new prison construction, the NCCD said the massive sums are wasted "on a system that has not worked in the past and is not likely to work in the future." In a recent policy statement, NCCD said, "Prisons are destructive to inmates and to those charged with holding them. Confinement is necessary for only those offenders who, if not confined, would be a serious danger to the public. For all others, who are not dangerous and who constitute the great majority of the offenders, the sentence of choice should be a noninstitutional disposition." Among the suggested alternatives are probation and suspended sentences, fines, restitution, and boarding homes for offenders.

Some correctional experts have adopted a middle ground between the prison bureaucracy and the reformers. The American Correctional Association, for example, calls for a "balanced program" of prisons and community-based programs, according to executive director Anthony Trivisano. "We think both sides in the debate are off on a tangent," he said. "We believe that we should examine the needs and then build or not build based on the findings. We're still going to need maximum-security and minimum-security facilities as well as community-based programs for offenders."

The debate over prison construction has many ramifications. If we must build, then where? Almost no one wants a prison in his backyard. Ideally a prison should be located near the area from which most of its inmates come. That means the major cities, but politically it's difficult to build new prisons in cities or nearby suburbs.

Prison construction is not very appealing to most taxpayers either, and as a result the funds for building are often the first to go at budget-cutting time. In the wake of Proposition 13 fever, funding for new prisons seems even less attractive from a political point of view.

Another factor in the equation is the maturing American population. The most crime-prone age group is the 15-to-25-year-olds, and by the time today's proposed new prisons are built — if they are — the population in that age bracket will be on the decline. Presumably, there will be a corresponding drop in the crime rate.

The key questions, though, are matters of public policy. Should the U.S. continue to have the highest prison population per capita of any western nation? If so, are we willing to pay the bill?

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

Traffic fatalities up in 1978

Continued from Page 3

by encouraging better speed law enforcement.

The DOT fatality figures for 1978 mirrored those issued last March by the National Safety Council, which reported a five percent rise in traffic deaths over 1977. But NSC officials were reluctant to blame the increase on speeding violators, citing a jump in vehicle usage over the past four years as the probable cause.

With regard to government-mandated safety improvements in passenger cars, the NHTSA studies revealed that people in-

volved in serious accidents were using their seat belts at a rate 40 percent lower than that found in the general driving population. Passenger or driver ejection from a vehicle played a part in nearly a third of all highway deaths.

"We know that the single most effective way to protect people from serious crash injury or death is with safety belts or airbags," Claybrook noted. "Our five-year rule-making plan will concentrate heavily on providing better protection for occupants in side impact collisions and the problem of ejection."

End to executions urged; cops in Egypt get new arms policy; Puerto Rican police probed; juvenile crime is up in Japan

Rights group calls on U.N. to ban capital punishment

Amnesty International, the London-based human rights group, proposed a worldwide moratorium on executions last month, condemning both terrorist attacks on political leaders and the use of capital punishment by established governments.

According to various news sources, Thomas Hammarberg, the chairman of the organization's executive committee, has urged United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to call an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council in an attempt to slowdown a rise in political killings.

"We have witnessed an extraordinary seven days of murder in cold blood," Hammarberg said, pointing to the first week of April, during which persons in 12 nations were either sentenced to death, executed or assassinated.

The political death toll included the ousted prime ministers of Iran and Pakistan, Amir Abbas Hoveyda and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, 10 prisoners in Mozambique, 5 blacks in South Africa, 5 Nigerians, and assassination victims in England, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Hammarberg also cited pending executions of both political prisoners and criminal offenders in Iran, Pakistan, the United States, the Soviet Union, Trinidad and Cambodia.

"We are urging the U.N. Security Council to take emergency action for two reasons," Hammarberg noted in a statement. "We want the death toll to stop. We unequivocally condemn each death sentence and each killing as a denial of the purposes

of the U.N. charter and a violation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the universal declaration of human rights."

Egyptian police ordered to shoot criminals 'on the spot'

The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty may not make life more peaceful for Egyptian police, who were ordered last month to "shoot on the spot" any persons caught attempting to destroy public or private property.

According to Egypt's official Middle East News Agency, President Anwar el-Sadat issued the order at a political rally in the city of Asyut, warning that Moslem extremists would not be permitted to disrupt the country's universities or form alliances "with the enemies of Egypt who have challenged the peace pact."

The New York Times reported that Sadat's new police policy appeared to be directed toward two small, overlapping political factions — one advocating a return to Islamic conservatism and the other a coalition of groups who are opposed to the treaty.

Speaking to professors from the universities of Asyut and Minya, Egypt's president said more than 20 students had been injured in recent clashes involving conservative Islamic students at the two schools. "I will not allow the students to carry knives or weapons or let the university graduate cowboys instead of educated people," Sadat declared.

Although Egyptian police have tightened security at public places in Cairo since the signing of the treaty, Sadat's recent announcement was reportedly the strongest



indication that the government might be anticipating internal strife.

U.S. examines controversial shooting in Puerto Rico

The fatal shooting of two young leftists by police in Puerto Rico last summer continues to reverberate throughout the commonwealth this spring as a Federal grand jury began its examination into the possibility of police misconduct in the deaths.

According to the New York Times, the Justice Department said it is handling the case as a "routine review" of alleged police improprieties, but the island is stirring with rumors of "police death squads" that have purportedly been ordered to eliminate terrorists who seek independence for Puerto Rico.

The incident which led to the deaths of 18-year-old Carlos Soto and 23-year-old Arnaldo Dario Rosado has attracted widespread publicity because Soto was the son of Pedro Juan Soto, the author of *Spies* and other novels exploring the treatment of Puerto Ricans in American society.

In a \$2.1 million civil suit filed in Federal court in San Juan, Soto has charged that Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo and police officials had conspired to cause the "wrongful deaths" of the two activists, who were shot in a police stakeout on July 25.

Although the police acknowledge that they fired at the pair in a shootout at a remote television broadcast tower, officials contend that they had received information that terrorists favoring independence would attempt to dynamite the tower on the 80th anniversary of the American takeover of the island from Spain.

The police pointed out that one of their undercover agents, Alejandro Gonzalez Malava, 21, was wounded in the stakeout. He reportedly had infiltrated a clandestine pro-independence group known as ARM, or the Armed Revolutionary Movement.

Leftist groups have charged that the activists were led into a police ambush by Gonzalez, pointing out that no explosives were found on the dead men. But the official report states that Rosado and Soto fired at police who challenged them at the base of the tower and that they were killed in the return of fire while Gonzalez was wounded.

However, the cab driver who had been forced to drive the three to the tower said that Rosado and Soto had only been wounded in the shootout. Backers of independence, known as independistas, have accepted that version of the incident, noting that it suggests that Soto was beaten was beaten and fatally shot after his capture.

The commonwealth's investigation of the incident exonerated the police of any wrongdoing, and Governor Romero supported the findings. But other islanders were skeptical, pointing out that the probe had failed to explore several inconsistencies in the police version of the incident.

Bruises were found on Soto's face and body, reportedly caused by a fall down an embankment. However, there is no em-

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

bankment at the stakeout site, and pathologists have subsequently stated that Soto's contusions were not due to such a fall.

Another alleged inconsistency has been cited by the independistas, who claim that police put Soto in a car five minutes after he was shot, but delivered him to a nearby hospital an hour and a half later. They added that the less seriously wounded undercover agent checked into the same facility only 30 minutes after the incident.

The Soto-Rosado shooting has gone beyond the purview of potential police misconduct. Opponents of the governor's New Progressive Party have tried to implicate Romero in the incident, with a leader of a rival party claiming that the governor had attempted to impede the investigation. While Romero has denied such allegations, Severo Colberg, an official of the Popular Democratic Party, stated last month that a tape recording of a conversation exists in which the governor hints at a coverup.

Meanwhile, government officials fear an upsurge in terrorism on the island in connection with two upcoming events. The Pan-American Games are scheduled to be held in Puerto Rico this summer, and an island-wide election will be held next year.

Japanese juvenile crime rate found rising 15% annually

A continuing rise in Japan's juvenile crime rate has officials there wondering aloud whether youths are starting to turn away from the country's traditionally hard-working social structure.

As reported by the Associated Press last month, juvenile delinquency is increasing at an annual rate of 15 percent in the island nation. An estimated 14 per 1,000 of the country's teen-age population have been targeted as youthful offenders, contributing to a crime rate higher than that of the post-World War II era when some orphans were forced to steal in order to eat.

"These days we are seeing for the first time in Japan crimes of boredom," an official of the National Police Agency said, noting that his department has had to deal with growing trends in car gangs, high school prostitution rings, airplane glue sniffing, and teen-age suicide.

Noting that he is worried about the new phenomenon of "social behavior" among Japanese youth, Takao Kato, the head of the national police force's juvenile section, said that while his unit is working to its full capacity, "this is not a problem we can deal with just by ourselves."

Kato seemed particularly concerned about the rise in juvenile prostitution. "The high school-age prostitutes come from good families," he said. "When we ask them why they joined the ring in their school, they tell us they did it for pocket money."

Japan's youthful offender rate is still below that of the United States, however. Last July, a Ford Foundation study reported that arrests for violent juvenile crimes in America increased 231.5 percent between 1960 and 1975.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New releases will aid both police and victims

A good deal of the books directed at law enforcement personnel are either too academic or too sketchy to be of practical use. This week's arrivals, however, offer better than usual publishing fare, particularly *The Washington Sting* (Coward, McCann & Geoghegan), by Charles Conconi and Toni House. The authors tell the incredible but true story of how undercover Washington, D.C. police, working with the FBI, snared over 200 professional criminals in the capital by establishing a more-than-convincing fencing operation.

Anything with resale value, from stolen guns to office typewriters, was purchased

covering every conceivable aspect of forensic investigation. It is a book vital to police, lawyers, and criminologists. Anthony V. Bouza's *Police Administration* (Pergamon), meanwhile, details with accurate concise prose the street investigation of crime, from patrol through support services. *The Psychology of Person Identification* (Routledge & Kegan Paul) by Brian R. Clifford and Ray Bull provides valuable insights into ways in which police can derive reliable accounts from eyewitnesses to crimes. *Police Crisis Intervention* (Behaviordelia) offers important step-by-step procedures and postures on police intervention into gritty disturbances, from family disputes to drug and alcohol intoxication, rape and suicide. Also still available is the excellent series published by Chilton, which includes *Scientific Police Investigation* by Fred E. Inbau, Andre A. Moenssens and Louis R. Vitullo, which is a masterpiece of forensic science; *Criminal Law for the Police* by Fred E. Inbau and Marvin E. Aspen; *Evidence Law for the Police*, by Fred E. Inbau, Marvin E. Aspen and Frank Carrington; and *Fingerprint Techniques* by Andre A. Moenssens, which is probably the most definitive book on this science by one of America's foremost authorities in the field. **And For The Victim**

Morton Bard and Dawn Sangrey have produced an informative work in *The Crime Victim's Book* (Basic Books), which profiles those victimized by robbery, rape and mugging and outlines those measures that any victim can and should exercise, from seeking and getting crime victim com-

pensation to obtaining psychological and medical help. A brief but helpful guide to police procedures is included as an important appendix to this work. Another invaluable book is *1001 Ways to Avoid Getting Mugged, Murdered, Robbed, Raped or Ripped Off* (Van Nostrand Reinhold), which offers a compendium of ideas based on common sense. In a similar vein, *Mugging: You Can Protect Yourself* (Spectrum), by New York police officer Liddon

R. Griffith, is loaded with practical precautions, as well as unique first-person interviews with real muggers who point out what they look for in their victims.

Several "how-to" books this week provide solid information, as well as amusing, often bizarre precautions one can take to protect life, limb and property. In the latter category is *The Stash Book* (And/Or Press), by Peter Hjemstad, which illustrates

Continued on Page 9

ON CRIME By JAY ROBERT NASH

from an army of cash-cager thieves by officers who pretended to be deadly members of the Mafia, all the while videotaping their transactions for evidence. The story is recounted in an expertly documented tale accompanied by startling graphics.

Every police officer in the country can make day-to-day use of the *Law Enforcement Bible* (Stoeger), edited by Detective Robert A. Scanlon. From stimulating and instructive articles on fencing and "decoy cops" to a complete catalog of service equipment this book is, indeed, a must for any officer.

Other notable works in police publishing include *The New Police Surgeon* (Hutchinson Benham), edited by S.H. Burges, which presents a house of experts

IACP book rates computer firms to aid in consultant selection

Police administrators who find themselves tangled in the electronic web spun by their computer systems may find some solace in a new handbook which evaluates outside computer consultants with an eye toward their performance in dealing with law enforcement agencies.

Published by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the 172-page guide contains a survey of 140 police departments that rate their experiences with more than 90 computer consultants and consulting firms.

"Due to the rapid increase in technological development, it has become necessary for many law enforcement agencies and governmental units to seek the assistance of qualified data processing professionals to supplement or enhance agency staff," IACP Executive Director Glen D. King said. "This guide will provide assis-

tance to those administrators considering selection of computer consultants and help make the decision to distribute the vital resource, money, in the most effective and efficient manner."

The departments surveyed in the manual were selected to represent a cross section of American policing, consisting of various size agencies with a variety of data processing requirements. The solicited responses are tailored to provide straightforward answers to questions an agency might ask when considering a consulting firm to review or implement an information processing system, according to IACP.

Entitled *IACP Guide to Law Enforcement Data Processing Consultants*, the book includes an index which contains both the names of the consulting firms and the functional application of the projects on which they worked.

Reviews: Australian justice, detectives, the 'Jewish seat'

The Australian Criminal Justice System. Edited by Duncan Chappell and Paul R. Wilson. Sydney: Butterworths, 2nd Edition, 1977. 528 pages. \$45.

Since the early 1970s there has been a major expansion in criminal justice research activities in Australia, stimulated largely by efforts of the Australian Institute of Criminology. A steady stream of research and statistical reports concerning a wide range of criminal justice topics has been generated by the New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. The book under review is an end-result of these activities.

This collection of articles by lawyers, criminologists, correctional workers, researchers, sociologists and other academics constitutes a text on Australian criminology. About half of the articles are original, the remainder being reprints from a number of Australian law reviews and profes-

sional publications. The selections are divided into nine sections focusing on trends in crime and criminal justice, minority groups and the criminal justice system, juvenile delinquency, police and police powers, sentencing, prisons, semi-custodial and non-custodial sentences, victims, and criminal justice reform. The articles are of generally high quality, written by experts in their fields.

Australia faces some of the same problems in criminal justice as one finds in the United States: policy-society problems, minority overrepresentation in prisons, dilemmas of reform. Long an isolated outpost of Great Britain, Australia is increasingly adjusting itself to the realities of declining British influence and its geographic and political proximity to Asia. Addressing this issue, W. Clifford, Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology states in the closing article, "Prospects and Dilemmas:"

"Australia has in recent years been widening its international interests and this is particularly important for its criminology. It has followed too closely in the past the models provided for it by the West. In the treatment of crime and criminals a slavish following of the West intellectually or practically can mean only greater problems of crime and making the older mistakes all over again. A broader perspective is required, not only to take advantage of Aus-

tralia's undoubted prospects to do something different and more effectively in crime prevention, but also to resolve the internal dilemmas now affecting criminology as well as the other sciences."

The readings in this well-edited volume are interesting and challenging. It is a worthy addition to the bookshelves of the criminologist who is researching comparative legal systems and criminology.

—Daniel P. King

Detective Work. By William B. Sanders. The Free Press, A Division of MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc., 866 Third Avenue, N.Y.C., N.Y. 10022. 226 pages. \$12.95

Detective Work breaks with the traditional approach to police research in that its subject matter is the plainclothes detective rather than the uniformed police officer. The book, an account of the day-to-day routines and problems of detectives assigned to juvenile, burglary and major crimes (homicide, rape and robbery) investigations, follows an ethnomethodological approach: based on the study of the typical activity of everyday life, including the various forms of consciousness involved.

Sanders, who obtained the empirical data for this research by engaging in a year of participant-observation of a California county sheriff's detective bureau, focuses his attention in this study primarily on

"information as it affects decisions." The author attributes his interest in this relationship as having originated with his interest in social interaction and the variable trust. He cites the work of George Ritzer, who noted that "ethnomethodologists emphasize the necessity of trust and confidence among interactants so that each will uphold the reality (or illusion of reality) of joint activity."

In his book, Sanders identifies the role of the detective as essentially that of an information gatherer, stating that "the detective's task is to gather, organize and use information about social behavior." He defines information as "anything that reduces uncertainty," although he adds that information is a dependent variable of interpretive process employed in evaluating data. According to Sanders, "Nothing by itself, independent of interpretive work, is recognizable as information and the facts do not speak for themselves."

The empirical observations in *Detective Work* are concerned with the interpretive process by which detectives constantly evaluate problematic information. The construction and interpretation of testimonial and physical evidence is seen as the crucial element in criminal investigation.

Sanders postulates that the methods used by the detectives to obtain informa-

Continued on Page 9

Read a Good Book Lately?

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Quakers trace police intelligence abuses in five U.S. cities

Continued from Page 1

the meeting and policy dictated that a crew be present to record any such disturbance. CCOPR pushed for a public hearing on the matter, was denied the request, and subsequently helped 17 of the activists file a suit against the LAPD, according to the report.

Other lawsuits were launched when several political and community organizations, one a CCOPR affiliate, alleged that they had been infiltrated by undercover Los Angeles police officers. CCOPR protests over more than 200 alleged abuses have led to City Council legislation, which is still pending, and to an audit of the department's Public Disorder Intelligence Division, which the report characterized as "a whitewash."

"Ultimately, the Citizens' Commission sees that the problems of police spying, brutality, and abuse of power are all related in that they reflect a lack of accountability and citizen oversight," the report said. "They believe that the proper remedy for all of these problems is a Los Angeles Citizen Review Board with an independent investigative staff, subpoena power and a special prosecutor."

The study's section on Philadelphia focuses on the city's Civil Affairs Unit, which is headed by Inspector George Fencil. "In a disposition made in August 1976, Inspector Fencil stated that he attends every demonstration in the city, unless several are taking place at once," the report noted, "and that he checks the written report of almost every demonstration before it is typed and filed. We do not know what happens to those reports, nor what else is reported by the Civil Affairs Unit."

AFSC researchers said that they were "diverted" from obtaining complete information on the Philadelphia department's intelligence practices by "the more widely-publicized and dramatic subject of physical abusiveness by some Philadelphia police." As a result, AFSC established the Philadelphia Police Abuse Project which "undertook a campaign of public education about police abuse," the report observed.

Police surveillance abuses surfaced in Baltimore in 1975 when a former member of the police department's Inspectional Services Division (ISD) released a list of 125 groups on which the unit had filed data, according to the study.

Maryland officials subsequently established a Senate Investigating Committee to study the allegations against the then state-controlled Baltimore force.

Although the senate panel's probe ultimately led to the passage of Maryland's Public Information Law last year, the AFSC study noted that it is currently "impossible to state with assurance that police surveillance of unconstitutionally protected citizen activities has ended in Baltimore."

In Jackson, Mississippi, AFSC formed the Mississippi Surveillance Project two years ago to publicize incidents of "political spying" throughout the state and to consolidate opposition to such activities.

"The backwardness of the state has contributed to making its secret police operations among the most advanced, in the Orwellian sense, in the entire United States," the report stated. "Because it is still essentially a rural state, political intelligence work, even when operationally con-

ducted by local agencies, has always been centralized and coordinated on the state level."

AFSC researchers contend that Surveillance Project files contain "a great deal of documentation" that links the state government with such "racist" organizations as the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Council. The study noted that there has been an increase in racial violence in the state, with shots being fired into two black churches and a synagogue last November and the possible sabotage of a bus carrying United League demonstrators. "The victims of such violence point out that they remain the targets of police surveillance while all too often the perpetrators go untouched," the report commented.

Based on the findings of its five-city examination and on support material gathered in eight other U.S. cities, AFSC issued a series of recommendations, noting that the "initiative" to curb perceived surveillance abuse "must come from the citizens."

Noting that "fact-finding" projects similar to those created by the Quaker group could be set up by organizations in other cities and states, the study suggested that "citizens could enlist the help of sympathetic members of city councils who may have the capacity to require the police to answer questions."

The report called for widespread use of the Freedom of Information Act to "document the extent" of Federal intelligence files and to obtain "glimpses into the role of urban intelligence units at the base of the intelligence pyramid."

port legislation "limiting the scope of intelligence collection, storage and dissemination."

The report sharply criticized LEAA for awarding grants which it said are used for surveillance activities. "Currently there are LEAA regulations prohibiting political spying by state and local agencies receiving LEAA discretionary grants," the study said. "Citizens can do three things: monitor compliance by local agencies with LEAA regulations; use the LEAA regulations as a means to encourage state and local agencies to draft guidelines to ensure compliance, and encourage LEAA to expand those guidelines to block grants."

The "private" status of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) was challenged by the Quaker policy makers. "If it is private, it should be made to relinquish its access to government subsidy," the report noted. "If it is in fact public, it should be made accountable in the ways we have suggested for other public agencies."

Philly officials dispute findings of rights panel

Continued from Page 1

in the department. . . If you want a bunch of pansies policing the streets, think of the effect it will have on the people of this city."

The voice of one faction of people was heard in the testimony of two local businessmen, who indicated that the Philadelphia business community has made an implicit "trade-off" of acquiescing to the alleged brutality in exchange for safer streets.

"The average businessman is willing to put up with a little police brutality for adequate police protection," Chamber of Commerce president Thatcher Longstreth said.

John Bunting, the chairman of the First Pennsylvania Corporation, agreed with city officials that press coverage of brutality charges is "overblown." He noted that "nine-tenths of the reason why Rizzo was elected was because crime was mounting."

The police force itself is apparently divided on the issue. The president of the predominantly white Fraternal Order of Police testified that police brutality "positively does not exist," while the head of the predominantly black Guardian Civic League said he regards police brutality as a "major problem" in Philadelphia.

As the commission prepares to conduct hearings on brutality charges in Houston this June, it leaves in its wake a rash of official rancor in Philadelphia. City Solicitor Sheldon Albert, who told the panel its hearings were stylistically akin to those conducted by the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, said his staff and the police are writing a detailed rebuttal to the commission's preliminary report.

Citing what he said were several inaccuracies in the document, Albert accused the commission of making "specific attempts to savage the police department and its 8,000 members and the people of the city of Philadelphia."

Charging that the commission's staff willfully omitted data that appeared to exonerate officers from wrongdoing, the city solicitor contended that the authors of the report deliberately ignored information on police response to crimes that had been provided to the commission by himself and police officials.

Analyses of recent Supreme Court decisions

Continued from Page 5

justice for a Court of Appeals circuit. In this capacity the associate justice may review applications for a stay of execution.

As a result of the unavailability of

Court sees no need for waiver forms

Continued from Page 3

constitutional rights," Stewart stated. "It is an issue with which courts must repeatedly deal. Even when the right so fundamental as that to counsel at trial is involved, the question of waiver must be determined on the particular facts and circumstances surrounding the case, including the background, experience, and conduct of the accused."

Stewart, who was joined by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and by Associate Justices Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist, stated that there is "no reason to discard" the case-by-case determinant and "replace it with an inflexible per se rule such as this."

In dissent, Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and John Paul Stevens contended that the majority view "shrouds in half-light the questions of waiver, allowing courts to construct inferences from ambiguous words and gestures."

Written by Brennan, the minority opinion asserted that since such situations could be difficult to interpret, the Court should require an explicit waiver to eliminate possible confusion and differing judicial interpretations.

Justice Powell, Justice Rehnquist, sitting as Circuit Justice for the Fifth Circuit, issued an opinion on April 5 in response to such an application.

In April 1977, one John Louis Evans was tried in an Alabama court and convicted of robbery-murder. Pursuant to Alabama law he was sentenced to death. At the trial the defendant took the stand, "confessed to the crime, and requested the jury to find him guilty so that he could receive the death penalty." The conviction and sentence were automatically appealed to the Alabama Court of Criminal Appeals and the Supreme Court of Alabama, where the trial court decision was affirmed.

A petition for writ of certiorari seeking review of the sentence was filed with the Supreme Court in November 1978. On February 3, 1979, Evans requested that his counsel seek withdrawal of the petition. On February 20, the Supreme Court denied both the petition for review and the request for withdrawal of the petition for review.

Following denial of Supreme Court review, the Supreme Court of Alabama set April 6 as the date for execution. On April 2 the defendant's mother filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in the United States District Court in the Southern District of Alabama. The district court dismissed the petition after oral argument on the grounds that Betty Evans, the mother, "is not entitled to next friend status," to raise the claim. The Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit likewise denied the petition.

After reviewing the petition, Justice Rehnquist, in a length-in-chamber opinion, addressed the major issues raised in the mother's petition. The justice's conversa-

tive leanings dominate the opinion and are most evident where he reasons. "If I were casting my vote on this application for a stay as a member of the full court, I would vote to deny the stay. Evans has been found guilty of an atrocious crime." Further, there "must come a time, even when so irreversible a penalty as that of death has been imposed upon a particular defendant, that the legal issues in the case have been sufficiently litigated and relitigated so that the law must be allowed to run its course."

Citing as a precedent the infamous case of *Gary Mark Gilmore v. State of Utah*, certiorari denied 429 U.S. 1012 (1976), Justice Rehnquist did note, however, that Justice Blackmun had dissented in that case, expressing a view that "the question of the standing of Gilmore's mother to raise constitutional claims on behalf of her son was not insubstantial, and should receive a plenary hearing from this Court."

To allow for the possibility of the mother's standing to raise constitutional questions, Justice Rehnquist stayed execution until the next regularly scheduled conference of the Court, at which time petitions are reviewed. In admonishing counsel for the mother for waiting until the last possible moment to file a Federal action, the associate justice ordered the counsel to file an explanation for his failure to file earlier which would have prevented the "hydraulic pressure" of last minute action. In addition, the Alabama Commissioner of Corrections was instructed to file a response.

Rationalizing the decision, Justice Rehnquist reasoned that "because of my obligation as Circuit Justice to act as surrogate for the Court, I do not feel justified in denying the stay."

Book reviews: history of Supreme Court's 'Jewish seat'

Continued from Page 7

tion reflect in general the way information is made available and is used in social interaction. The only difference is that detectives do explicitly what the rest of us do implicitly. Inherent in this is the author's assumption that the basic practices of developing information in social interaction are the same for detectives as for other people.

What Sanders reports on in his book is the product of the empirical observations that he heard and tape-recorded during his year with the detective units. As to his objectivity, he claims that "there was no objectivity to lose." This statement is supported throughout Sanders' study by examples hypothesizing that nothing is independent of interpretive work and that anything formulated as being in the world relies on assumptions, background expectancies and a reflexively constituted context. The examples Sanders offers are of cases involving detectives who are not merely asking for facts but who, instead, are actively developing information that assists them in making decisions.

What is most strange is that in his conclusion Sanders does not relate his work to the general population, which was his original, stated purpose. Instead he identifies his work as a finding about sociological research. "In conclusion," the author states, "the methods employed by detectives in criminal investigation were much the same. . . . Therefore, every finding about detective investigations came to be a finding about sociological research."

Perhaps there is some validity to this position, in that Sanders' study offers an excellent ethnographical account of criminal investigation as a creative force of knowledge. Yet, it is knowledge for and about the problems that pertain to the work of detectives only. I find it difficult to relate the interpretive work of detectives to that of the general population.

What Sanders fails to consider is the impact of such variables as organizational structure, bureaucratic norms, role socialization, and status on the detectives' information analysis. Certainly the attitudes, beliefs and meanings that are acquired as a result of group membership influence the course of understanding, interpretation and relationship. In fact, the entire social situa-

tion, not just the interactive process, is an important element in determining a person's basic world outlook (weltanschauung).

It is within this context of knowing, of having this world view, that we perceive and interpret phenomena as objectively true. Thus, in concentrating only on interpretive decisions in the interactive process and rejecting the social reality of the individual, Sanders has limited his scientific approach. The outstanding fact about this book is that it is a fine phenomenological description of detective work, but it is no more than that. Yet, considering the absence of studies researching the role of the detective, this book is worth reading, especially for those who desire insight into the investigation process beyond the Rand report.

—William F. Walsh

• • •
The Jewish Seat — Anti-Semitism and the Appointment of Jews to the Supreme Court. By Thomas Karfunkel and Thomas W. Ryley. Exposition Press. Hicksville, New York. 1978. 164 pages. \$7.50.

On January 28, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson announced the nomination of a Jew — Louis Dembitz Brandeis — to fill a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court. Brandeis's subsequent confirmation marked the birth of an uninterrupted 53-year period of service by Supreme Court Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, Frankfurter, Goldberg, and Fortas in what came to be known as the "Jewish seat."

In the introduction to their book, Karfunkel and Ryley explain that the focus of their work is to evaluate the "state of anti-Semitism in the United States at the time of the appointment of each of these men," in order to explain the diminishing resistance to the creation and preservation of the "Jewish seat." The authors, both of whom are social scientists, are painstaking in their analysis of the effect of anti-Semitism on the confirmation processes.

At the time of Brandeis's nomination, anti-Semitism was very fashionable in mainstream America, and there was considerable opposition to the "elevation of a Jew to a traditional bastion of power, privilege, and prestige." Much of this resistance stemmed from the fact that during the period 1881-1910, the Jewish population in

the United States grew until it reached almost 3.3 percent of the total American population, after having been less than a fraction of one percent during the 1850's.

Also contributing to the developing tension between Christians and the newly arrived Jewish immigrants was the fact that the Jews were "unabashedly pious, ignorant of the ways of the secular world, often illiterate and stubborn in their determination to cling to their traditions." The Jewish community was perceived as a distinct community, a "somewhat alien minority by the general public."

Having fled the pogroms of Russia, the Jewish immigrant found himself in an invisible ghetto, the product of the "anti-Semitism of gentlemen." The true significance of the creation of the "Jewish seat" can only be appreciated as an historical breakthrough against religious and social oppression when it is understood that a "Jew could become a millionaire, but not a member of certain social clubs. He could pursue a higher education, but not, in significant numbers, at prestige schools. He could enter the professional class, but could not join any firm."

With the passage of time the Jewish community assimilated into the middle-class and produced four additional associate justices. Using thorough documentation, the authors conclude that a Jewish seat was necessary only until American Jewry had a chance to adjust to mainstream America. In fact, the authors contend that without a Jewish member the

Supreme Court is the essence of the "confirmation of the Jewish minority's secure and confident position in the United States."

The Jewish Seat is a unique approach to a subject that has been widely written about: the Supreme Court justices and their appointments to the Court. While the study is limited in scope to the five Jewish justices, the work is comprehensive, insightful, and thought-provoking. The authors include exhaustive footnotes to support their conclusions and provide an excellent bibliography for those who wish to pursue the subject further.

In addition to clearly explaining the role that anti-Semitism played in the confirmation of Jewish Supreme Court justices, the authors have provided for the layman, as well as for those employed in the criminal justice system, a cogent explanation of the Supreme Court confirmation process.

While scholarly in its approach, the book is a fine read for those interested in the socio-political history surrounding the appointment of justices to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Avery Eli Okin

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Nash rates victim guides

Continued from Page 7

how you can hide valuables in your home and on your body in hundreds of locations to safeguard them from the clutching hands of burglars. The author and publisher may have overlooked the fact that burglars read books, too. A much more significant offering is Eugene A. Sloane's *The Complete Book of Locks, Keys, Burglar and Smoke Alarms* (Morrow), which is completely illustrated and is probably one of the best books available on household safety. Home security is also discussed, in a format including practical guidelines and helpful illustrations, in *Burglarproof A Complete Guide to Home Security* (McGraw-Hill) by James Edward Keogh and John Koster, and Gerald Hall's *How to Completely Secure Your Home* (Tab Books).

Women and Children First

Setutiny of the American Family's social plight has become intense in publishing, and rightly so. Lenore E. Walker's *The Battered Woman* (Harper & Row) is a superb and moving study of married women

victimized by their husbands and trapped inside a seemingly endless nightmare. Alarming statistics on spouse abuse are offered in the provocative book, *Husbands and Wives. A Nationwide Survey of Marriage* (Times Books) by Anthony Pietropinto and Jacqueline Simenaur. The authors contend that physical abuse between married couples shows that women actually outnumber men in such offenses.

Helpful hints to parents can be found in Peter Arnold's *How to Protect Your Child Against Crime* (Association Press), which spells out practical guidelines to combat rip-off artists, sex offenders and, simply, bad company. *Children in Jail* (Beacon) by Thomas J. Cottle should terrify, if not agitate any adult capable of a passionate view of imprisoned children, stripped of their rights as well as their humanity. It is a vital, commanding study not to be ignored.

• • •
(Copyright, 1979, by Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60614.)

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Highway Patrol Officers. The Florida Highway Patrol is seeking qualified applicants from a cross-section of the population to enforce the regulations of the state's Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Candidates must be at least 18 years old, have 20/50 vision in each eye, correctable to 20/30, and be physically fit, with weight in proportion to height. A high school diploma or an equivalent is also required, in addition to one of the following: two years of active and continuous military service, two years of law enforcement experience, three years of work experience that involved public contact, or successful completion of 60 semester hours at an accredited college or university. Starting salary is \$989 14 per month.

Applications can be obtained at patrol field offices or by writing Personnel Office, Florida Highway Patrol, Kirkman Building, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

Assistant Professor. Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina will have a tenure-track position available in its criminal justice program beginning on August 20, 1979.

A doctorate in criminal justice or a relevant discipline is preferred, however candidates who hold JD degrees will be considered. Experience is desired. In lieu of the doctorate, an advanced degree in criminal justice with further work toward a Ph.D. and experience teaching in the criminal justice field is acceptable.

Successful candidate will teach court-oriented courses, covering such areas as policy, process and administration. General criminal justice subjects will deal with policy administration, crime prevention, and law and society. Responsibilities will include teaching in the undergraduate program, student advisement, supervision of interns and

participation in the academic affairs of the program. Salary will be dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Send resume, three current letters of recommendation and transcripts to: Dr. Richter H. Moore Jr., Chairman, Political Science/Criminal Justice, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608. Applications and allied materials must be received by no later than June 8, 1979. Appalachian State University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Chief of Police. The city of Auburn, Washington is seeking applicants to head its police department. Auburn has a population of 240,000, with a police force composed of 41 civil service employees.

The requirements for the post include education equivalent to a four-year high school course of study, and at least ten years of current experience in a qualified Federal, state or municipal law enforcement agency, at least three years of which must have been in the grade of lieutenant or higher. The salary range is between \$2400 and \$2650 per month, depending upon qualifications and experience.

Resumes must be received by May 15, 1979. A civil service examination will be given at the Auburn City Hall at 7:00 P.M. on June 15, 1979.

Send resume to: Roy Gustaves, Chief Examiner, City of Auburn, 1043 East Main Street, Auburn, WA 98002. The City of Auburn is an equal opportunity employer.

Chief of Legal Research. The Unified Judicial System of South Dakota has announced a position opening for a legal and administrative professional who will perform

legal research and other services for the state Supreme Court. The position also includes acting as Supreme Court law librarian, supervising the preparation and publication of the South Dakota Reports, and performing administrative duties for the Board of Bar Examiners.

Successful candidate will screen cases and make recommendations regarding cases that are suitable for disposition by order or by per curiam opinion.

Applicants must have graduated from an accredited law school and be a member of a State Bar Association. One to three years experience in the practice of law is desirable. Salary will range from \$19,073 to \$21,590.

Send application to: Chief Justice, South Dakota Supreme Court, Capitol Building, Pierre, South Dakota 57501. Closing date is May 15, 1979.

Training Officers. The Ohio Peace Officer Training Council is seeking two individuals who will conduct advanced and specialized in-service training of corrections and peace officers throughout the state. Applicants should possess a master's degree, but a baccalaureate will be considered if the candidate has three to five years practical field experience. Media experience is helpful, especially in E.T.V. and C.A.T. Entry level salary is \$15,620. Send resume to: Dr. J.W. Flickinger, Chief, Advanced Training Division, Ohio Peace Officer Training Council, P.O. Box 309, London, OH 43140.

Security Specialist. The Maryland Crime Investigating Commission has one opening for a candidate to set up and run security (business, industrial and governmental) seminars within Maryland. Ph.D. is preferred; Master's acceptable. Must have instructing experience with at least five years practical experience in field. Salary level is open with the starting date on or around September 1, 1979. Send resume to: Maryland Crime Investigating Commission, P.O. Box 3208, Catonsville, Maryland 21228.

Police Service Bureau Director. Greenville County, South Carolina, invites applications for the position of Police Service Bureau Director. The Police Service Bureau is responsible for providing centralized communications, criminal records analyses and identification, and law enforcement training for the Greenville County Sheriff's Department and the city police department. The director is responsible to a jointly appointed city and county Police Service Bureau Board. The bureau presently has a staff of 73 with an annual budget of approximately \$800,000 excluding grants.

Applicants for this position should have extensive high-level administrative and management experience in criminal justice as an agency director or department head, including in-depth experience in criminal justice planning and research, comprehensive budget development and administration, and criminal justice grant sources and grantsmanship. Minimum education requirements include a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related curriculum or any equivalent combination of training and experience. Detailed resumes should specify present and previous employers, present and previous supervisor's name, agency and address; detailed work experience including number of people supervised and budget responsibilities; copies of college diplomas and transcripts; military discharge papers; present driver's license number, Social Security number, and professional references in the field of criminal justice. Salary level and fringe benefits are competitive.

Send detailed resume and salary requirements to Director of Personnel, Personnel Department, Room 204, Courthouse Annex, Greenville, South Carolina 29601.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

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This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

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May 28-June 1, 1979. Southeastern Institute on Crisis Intervention and Hostage Negotiation. To be held at the University of Tennessee's Chattanooga campus. Presented by the university and the Southeastern Behavioral Training Institute. Fee: \$100. For more details, contact: Division of Continuing Education, 120 Rhee Hall, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, Chattanooga, TN 37401. Telephone: (615) 755-4344.

June 4-6, 1979. Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. Requests for more information should be addressed to: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Dr., Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

June 4-7, 1979. The Executive and Personnel Administration. To be held in Arlington, Virginia by the Police Executive Institute. For more details, contact: G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Institute, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 833-1460.

June 4-8, 1979. Advanced Narcotics Investigation Program. Presented by the Macomb County Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact: Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

June 4-8, 1979. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be held in Rochester, New York by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more details, contact: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept. 0617A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650.

June 4-22, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at the Babson College in Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more information, contact: John T. Howland, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, E. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

June 4-29, 1979. Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For further information, write to: Admissions, NCPI, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222.

June 5-7, 1979. Civil Liability Seminar. Presented by Harper & Row Media. To be held in Denver. Tuition: \$250. For details, contact: Lori Krinitz, Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (800) 223-2568.

June 5-8, 1979. Introduction to Computer-Related Crimes. To be held at the Bilmar Beach Hotel in Treasure Island, Florida. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, write to: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

June 6-9, 1979. Third National Youth Workers Conference. To be held at the University of San Francisco, California. Sponsored by the National Youth Work Alliance and LEAA's Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Fee: \$130. For more information, write: NYWC c/o NYWA, 1346 Connecticut

Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

June 11, 1979. One-day Workshop for Criminal Justice Trainers and Educators. To be held at the New York Hilton by the Visual Communications Congress. Fee: \$30, plus an optional \$15 for lunch. Further details may be obtained by writing to the Visual Communications Congress, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. Or, phone Paul Zektzer at (212) 725-2300.

June 11-13, 1979. Seminar: Conflict Resolution and the Police Manager. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. To be held in New York City. For more details, write or call: Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

June 11-13, 1979. Civil Liability Conference for Police and Security Personnel. To be held in New Orleans by University College of Tulane University. Fee: \$375. To register, write: Ruth Carter, Conference Coordinator, University College, Tulane University, Room 125, Gibson Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118.

June 11-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Seminar. Co-sponsored by Shelby State Community College and the Exchange Club of Memphis. To be held at the Sheraton Inn in Memphis. For further information, contact: Andrew J. Soltys Jr., Coordinator of Police Science, Shelby State Community College, P.O. Box 40568, Memphis, TN 38104. Telephone: (901) 382-0504.

June 11-13, 1979. Internal Controls Seminar. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Illinois. Fee: \$225. For more details, contact Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

June 12-14, 1979. Handling Hazardous Materials and Transportation Emergencies. To be held in San Diego by the National Fire Protection Association. For more details, contact: National Fire Protection Association, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston MA 02210.

June 13-15, 1979. Forty-ninth Annual Training Conference of the California Probation, Parole and Correctional Association. To be held in Sacramento, California. Fee: \$37.50 for members, \$42.50 for non-members. For more information, contact: Ron Hayes, 4241 Williamsburgh Drive, Sacramento, CA 95823. Telephone: (916) 322-2390.

June 14-July 11, 1979. Seventh Overseas Summer Session in Criminology and Criminal Justice. To be held in Copenhagen, Denmark. Fee: \$1,295. For more details, contact: Dr. Orville E. Jones, Assistant Director, International and Special Program, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, IL 60115. Telephone: (815) 753-1988.

June 17-22, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more information, contact DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750.

June 18-21, 1979. Security Surveys Course. Presented by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. To be held in Louisville, Kentucky. Fee: \$200. For further information, write or call: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market St., Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

June 18-23, 1979. Advanced Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy of the Orlando Police Department. Tuition \$150. For more information, contact: Officer Linda L. Kennedy, J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, Orlando Police Department, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

June 18-23, 1979. Science in Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice at Case Western Reserve University. Tuition: \$135. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106. Telephone: (216) 368-3308.

June 18-29, 1979. Internal Affairs Seminar. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. For further information, write or call: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208.

June 18-July 20, 1979. Campus Police and Security Training Program. To be held at the University of Maine at Orono. Presented by the university's Department of Police and Safety in cooperation with the Conference and Institute Division of the University of Maine. For additional information, contact: Gerald J. Scott, Training Coordinator, University of Maine, Department of Police and Safety, 166 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04469.

June 19-22, 1979. Fifth National Police Self-Defense Instructors Training Seminar. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$125. For complete information and registration materials, contact: Kevin Parsons, Director, Law Enforcement Liaison Division, 1216 E. Longview Dr., Appleton, WI 54911. Telephone: (414) 731-8893.

June 20-22, 1979. National Symposium on Rural Justice. Presented by the University of Tennessee, the National Rural Center, Rural America, and the National Association of Social Workers. To be held in Knoxville, Tennessee. Advanced registration fee: \$40. For further information, contact: Joanne Jankovic, Office of Continuing Social Work Education, University

of Tennessee, 2012 Lake Avenue, Knoxville, TN 37916.

June 24-30, 1979. White Collar Crime-Enforcement Strategies and Techniques. To be held at the Battelle Law and Justice Study Center in Seattle. Presented by the National Center on White Collar Crime. Registration fee: \$50. For more information, contact: National Center on White Collar Crime, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, 4000 N.E. 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105.

June 25-26, 1979. Stress and Rural Police. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$95. For more details, contact the Pennsylvania State University, Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

June 25-29, 1979. Police Facilities Planning and Design Program. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Southfield, Michigan. For more details, contact: IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

June 25-29, 1979. Twenty-Second Annual Short Course for Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law, 357 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 649-8932.

July 3-20, 1979. Sixth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England. Presented by The American University. Fee: \$900. For further information write: Dr. Arnold S. Trebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, School of Justice, The American University, Washington D.C. 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2405.

July 9-12, 1979. Fifth National Forum on Traffic Records Systems. To be held at the Registry Resort Motel in Scottsdale, Arizona, by the National Safety Council. For more details, contact: Ted E. Dudzik, National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 527-4800.

July 9-20, 1979. First Lane Supervisory Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For more details, consult: June 5-8.

July 12-13, 1979. Analysis of Reproductions from Office Copiers. Presented by the Forensic Sciences Foundation. To be held in Los Angeles. For more information, contact: Workshop Coordinator, Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, MD 20852.

July 16-20, 1979. Program on Police Labor Relations. To be held in Madison, Wisconsin by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For further information, See: June 25-29.

July 25-27, 1979. Quantitative Analysis as applied to the Criminal Justice System. Presented by the George Washington University. For further information, contact: Continuing Engineering Education, George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 20052.

July 26-29, 1979. Four-day Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in San Francisco by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc., Tuition \$395. For registration information, write or call: Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute Inc., Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

Miami court, Calif. lawmakers move against police use of radar

Continued from Page 1

portant thing is to understand those circumstances and rule them out of your procedure."

The official said that the patrol could petition the transportation committee with a new radar bill next year, however he observed that Commissioner Glen Craig was uncertain whether he would do so "unless there was an indication that the new legislature would receive it favorably."

Significantly, the Dade County, Florida court case against moving radar "came up several times" in the California dispute, according to the spokesman. "There's no logic in killing radar because of the Miami case," he said. "Perhaps some of them think there is, but those are people who are basically against it anyway."

Individuals who oppose police use of the speed detection devices in Florida include 27 alleged speeders who are petitioning a Dade County administrative judge to strike down Florida's radar statute. The drivers, represented by a battery of public defenders and private attorneys, are requesting that all radar-generated evidence be suppressed in the county, according to various news sources.

Judge Alfred Nesbitt began laying the groundwork for the hearing last February after he and several of his colleagues were presented with news films which suggested that radar readings can be grossly erroneous. The footage, which was broadcast by a Miami television station, showed a tree being clocked at 86 mph and a house registering a 28 mph reading.

While it is not known how many Dade County cypresses have been tagged with speeding tickets, the case could have national ramifications if it goes to higher courts. Both sides have indicated that they

will appeal an unfavorable decision, and Dade County courts have already suspended prosecution of all radar-related traffic summonses until Nesbitt's ruling is handed down.

Attorneys have paraded a four-day-long line of experts before the judge in arguing that the portable devices are not infallible, and their readings should not constitute indisputable evidence of guilt.

Among the discrepancies cited by the witnesses were instances where radar units signaled excessive speeds due to interference from neon signs, CB radios, car ignition or air-conditioning systems, and whistling motorists. The critics also maintained that as the use of radar has increased, the training of officers in the proper procedure for using the units has shown a corresponding decline.

One of the experts who testified is affiliated with Electrolett Inc., a company that manufactures receivers that alert drivers to the presence of police radar. "We feel that 30 percent of the tickets issued because of radar detection are suspect," the electronics specialist said.

Dale T. Smith, the founder of Electrolett and inventor of the company's "Fuzzbuster" devices, has launched a publicity campaign to inform the public about what he believes are the deficiencies of radar. Smith's public relations drive led to the Miami television station's testing of the devices, which in turn resulted in the current court case.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent to LEN at least two months in advance.

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New products for law enforcement

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ARMS CATALOGS — The Remington Arms Company has begun distributing its weapons and ammunition component catalogs, featuring products which are of interest to both police officers and sport shooters.

Printed in full color, the sporting arms and ammunition catalog contains photographic illustrations of and all specifications on the company's rifle and shotgun line — weapons that are suitable for special police applications. One section of the booklet highlights the wide selection of interchangeable barrels that can be ordered for the Remington Model 1100 autoloading and Model 870 pump-action shotguns.

A separate catalog is available on Remington's line of components for reloading ammunition, covering both shotgun shells and center-fire rifle and handgun rounds. Primers and center-fire brass cases, shotgun wads and plastic cases are listed and illustrated, in addition to 19 different types of Remington bullets. The projectiles are produced in weights from 40 to 510 grains, covering a range of calibers from .17 to .45.

Copies of either catalog can be obtained free of charge by writing: Advertising Division, Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, CT 06602.

DRUG TEST KIT — Increased use of the painkiller pentazocine as a heroin substitute has prompted the Becton Oickerson Company to develop a narcotics field testing system for the OEA-controlled drug.

The kit contains two chemical reagents hermetically sealed in glass ampules that are packaged in an acid-resistant polyethylene pouch. In use, a substance suspected of containing pentazocine is placed in the pouch, the ampules are cracked, and the test chemicals react with the sample. If the controlled drug is present, a predictable color sequence will occur, as defined by a color pattern that is printed on each test pack.

Pentazocine, which is manufactured under the brand name: Talwin, has been placed under control in 16 states, with 5 additional states considering control. Available in both injectable and tablet form, the drug is sometimes mixed with pyribenzamine, and antihistamine, and injected as a heroin substitute. Officials believe that the increased abuse of pentazocine may be due to the reduction in the amount of heroin available in the United States.

The Penazocine kit is the most recent in a line of more than 30 controlled-substance tests that are manufactured by Becton Oickerson. The company's public safety division had previously introduced systems to field test brown heroin and PCP (phenylcyclidine) in late 1977, when those drugs became popular among abusers.

Further information on the pentazocine test can be obtained from law enforcement product distributors or by contacting Becton Oickerson Public Safety, 1912 East Randol Mill Road, Arlington, TX 76011. Toll-free telephone: (1-800) 433-7002.

ANTICRIME PRESENTATIONS — Washington State's community "Crime Watch" project has released three of its slide/tape crime prevention programs for national distribution.

"Security Afloat: A Chart to Crime Prevention" is a 16-minute offering designed

for presentation to boating groups. Narrated by actor Peter Lawford, the audio/visual package covers such basics as marking and taking inventory of equipment, the safe storage of boats and accessories, improving security factors at moorages, and applying the "block watch" concept to boating situations.

The second slide/tape show, "Rural Crime," is a 20-minute presentation geared toward the special anticrime needs of farm audiences. Information is provided on how farmers can best safeguard buildings, equipment and livestock.

Crime prevention tips for senior citizens are outlined in "Outsmarting Crime. An Older Person's Guide to Safer Living." Veteran actor Hans Conried narrates the 20-minute presentation, discussing such topics as property marking, residential security, block watch, personal safety, thwarting purse snatchers, and avoiding bunco artists.

All three programs are being distributed by: Harper & Row Media, Order Fulfillment and Customer Relations, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerstown, MO 21740 (301) 733-2700.

ALARM MINI-SWITCH — United Security Products is manufacturing a miniature contact switch designed for completely hidden installation on doors, windows and other portals that may be targets for illegal entry.

Oesigned as Model 90-SP, the electronic alarm breaker measures 1" x 1/4" x



1/8", but is said to provide the reliability and durability of United's larger switch models.

Suitable for use in tight installations such as inside aluminum window and door frames, the 90-SP features an operating gap in excess of 1/2".

For additional information, write: United Security Products, 2171 Research Drive, Livermore, CA 94550.

PORTABLE COMPRESSOR — The Archer "Mini" Air Compressor from Radio Shack may prove to be a useful police accessory for patrol officers who encounter motorists left up in the air by a flat tire.

Capable of delivering up to 60 lbs. of air pressure, the unit plugs into the cigarette lighter socket of any 12 VDC positive or negative ground vehicle. The device's compact 4-3/4" x 3-3/4" x 6-1/2" size allows it to be stored in a car's console, glove compartment or trunk.

Featuring factory-sealed bearings that never need lubricating, the compressor comes with a 10-foot air hose, a cigarette lighter plug, inflator accessories, and attachments for most air valves. It is available from participating Radio Shack stores and dealers.